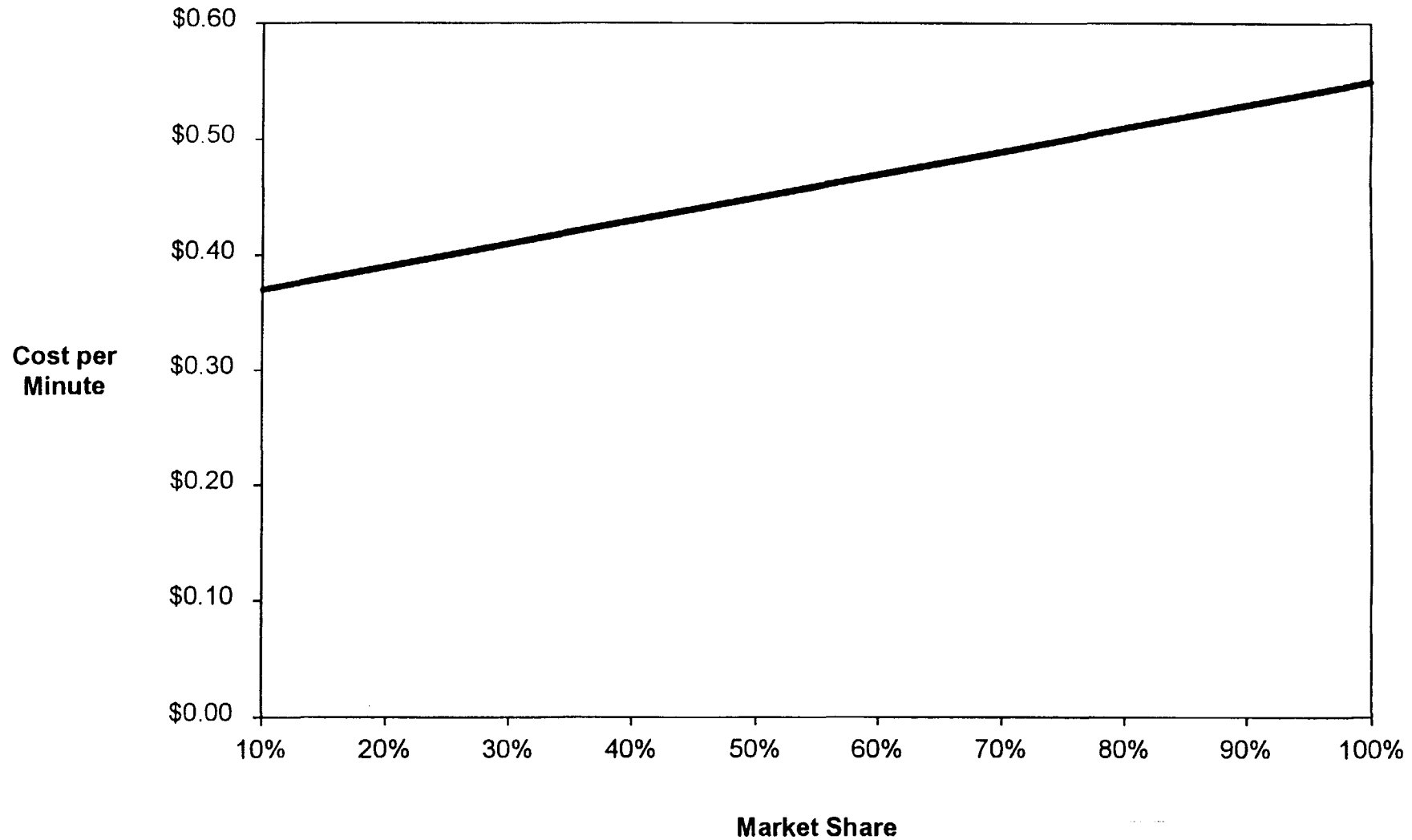
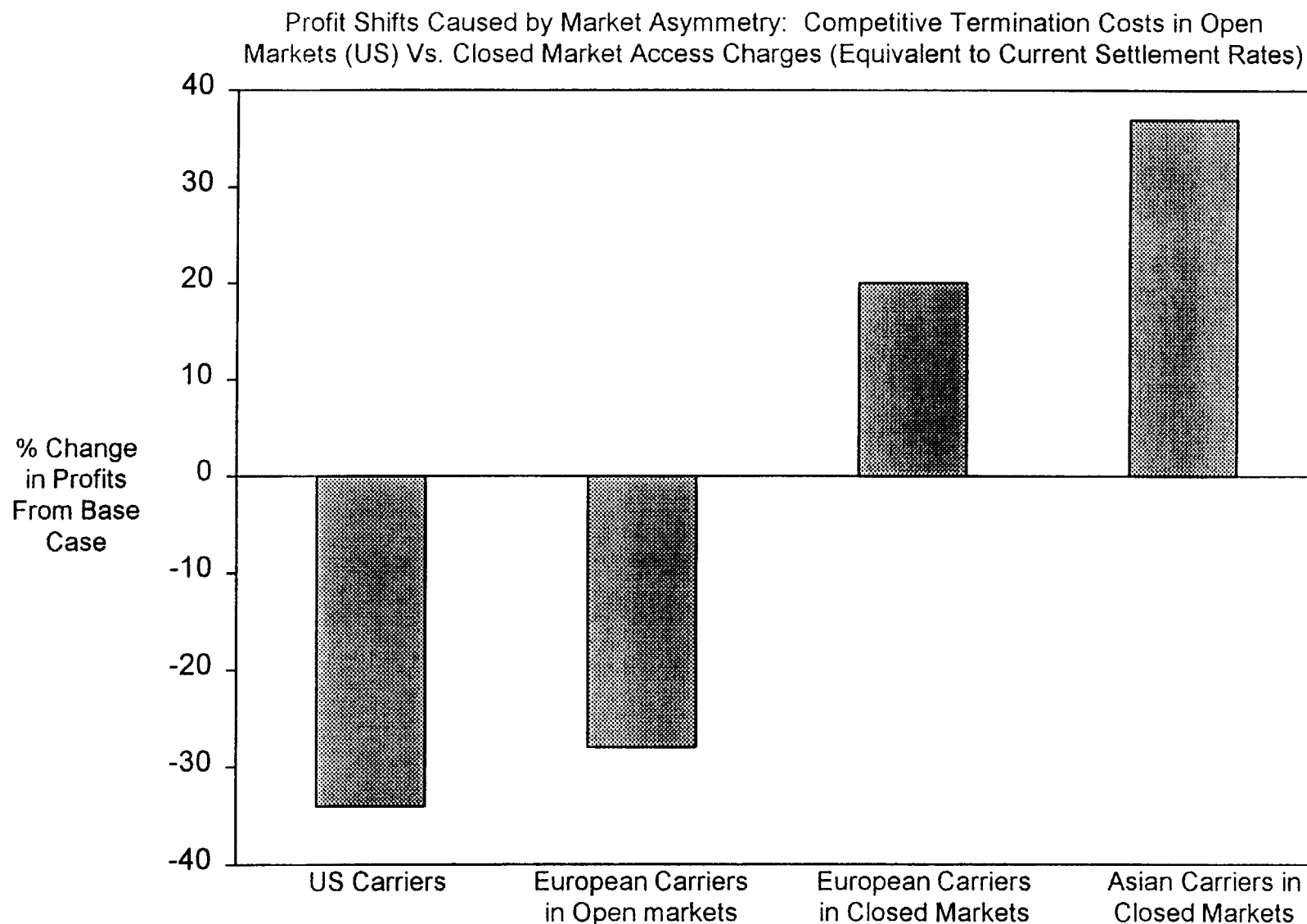


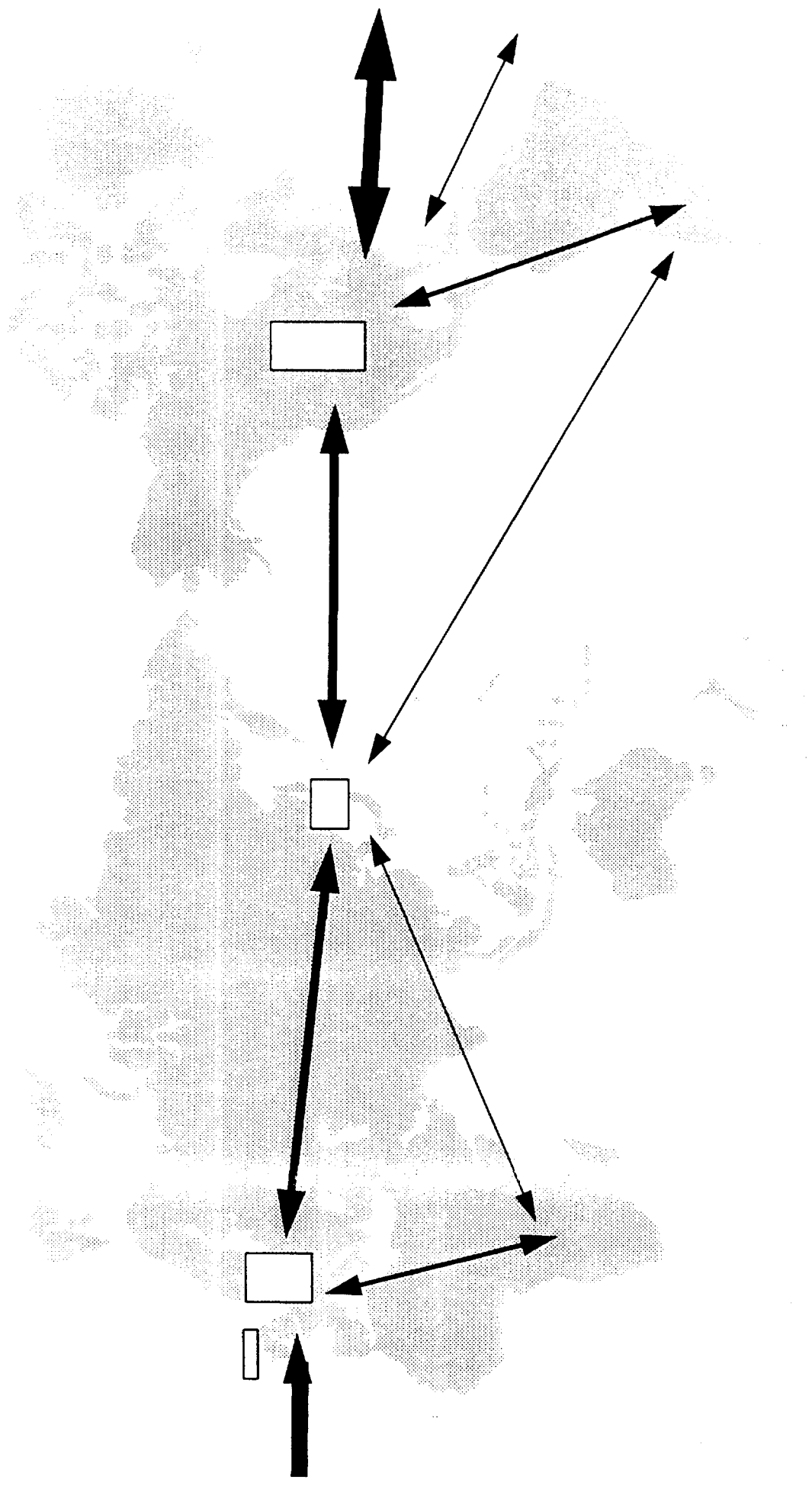
## Supplying an Incremental Minute Costs Large Share Carriers More Than Small Share Carriers



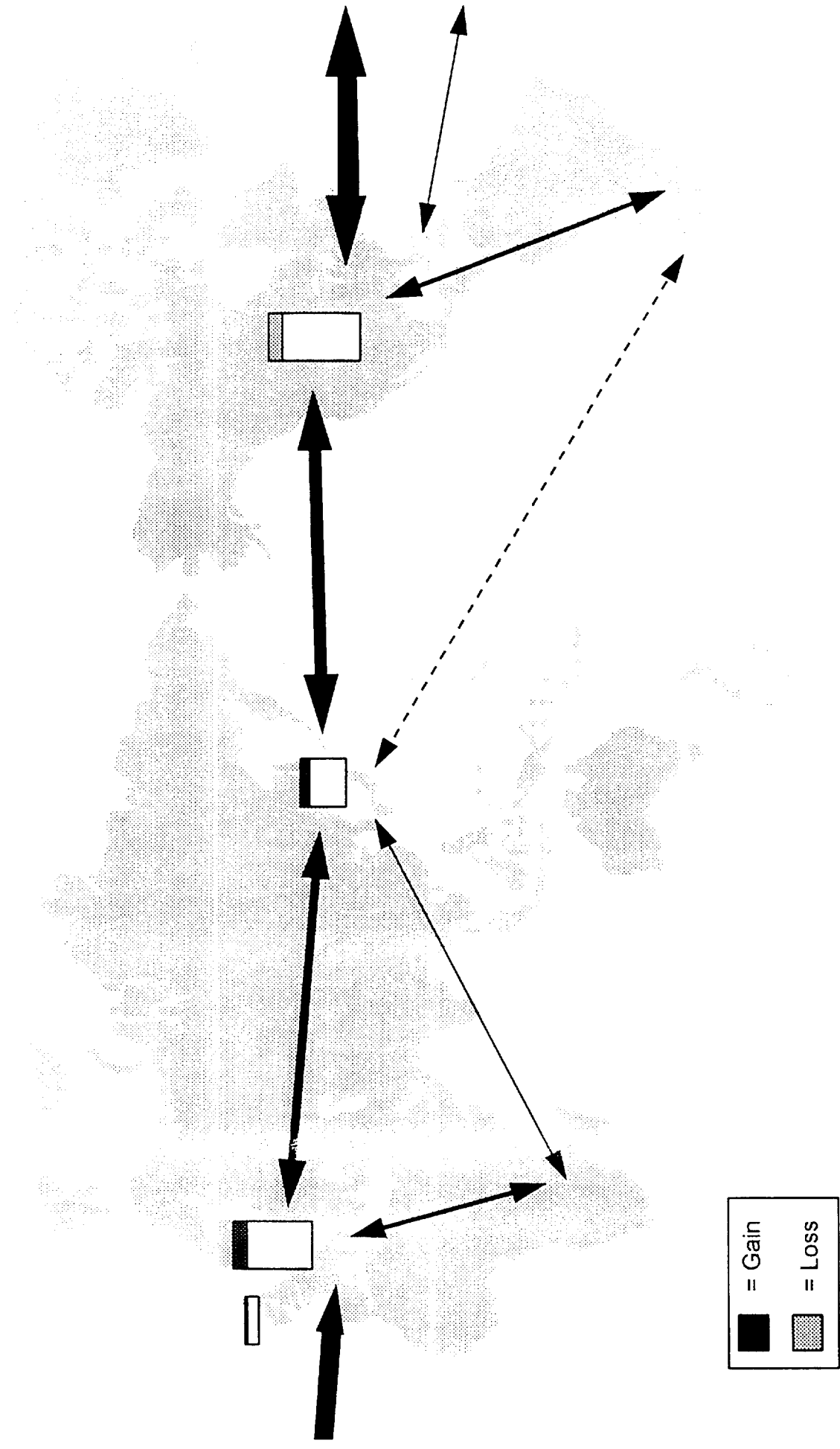
## Asymmetric market access will siphon profits from US carriers, eroding our ability to reinvest in our core business



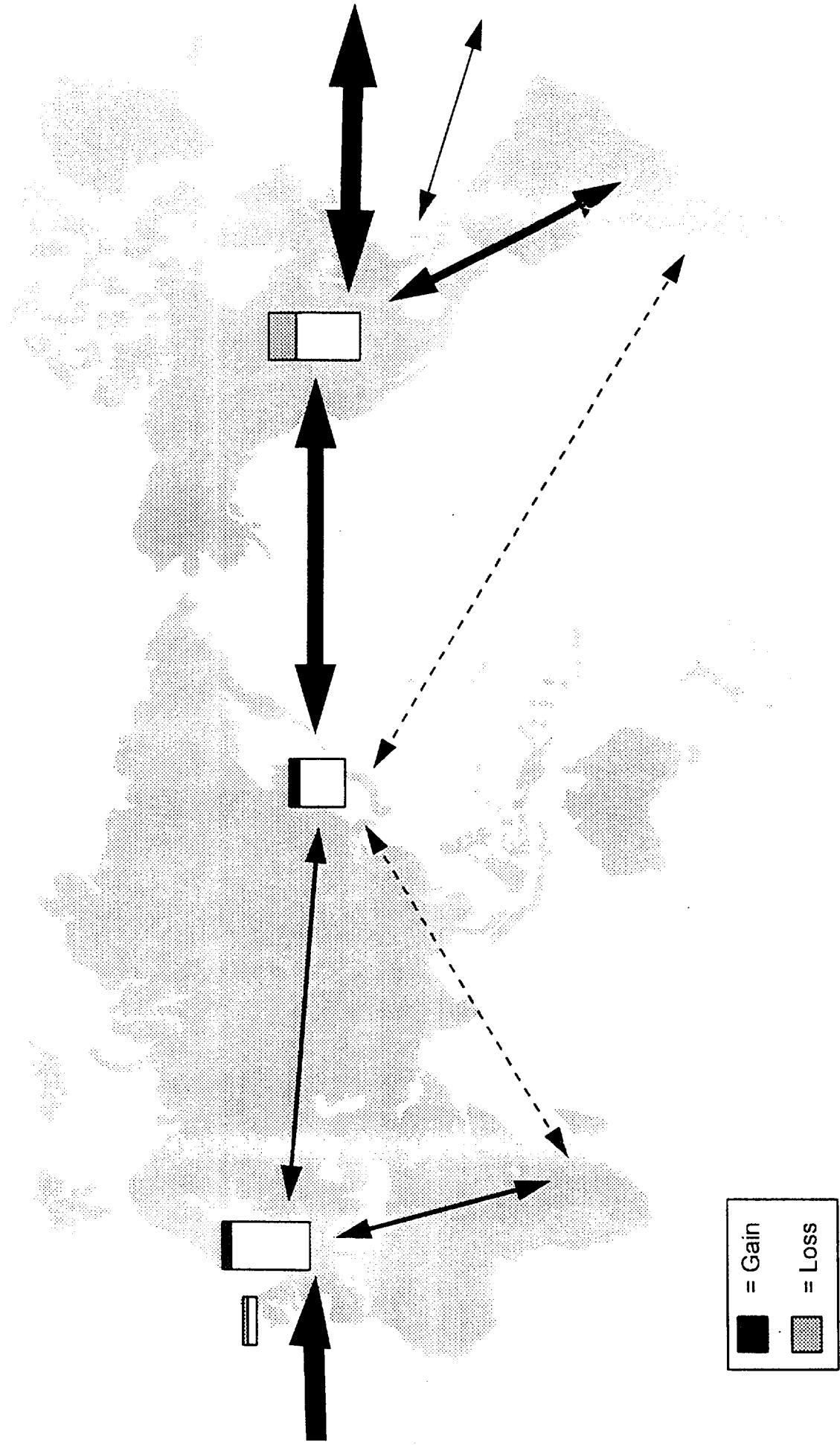
# Current Industry Value and Minute Flows



# Value Erosion in the U.S. Industry: 1998 with Asymmetrical Access

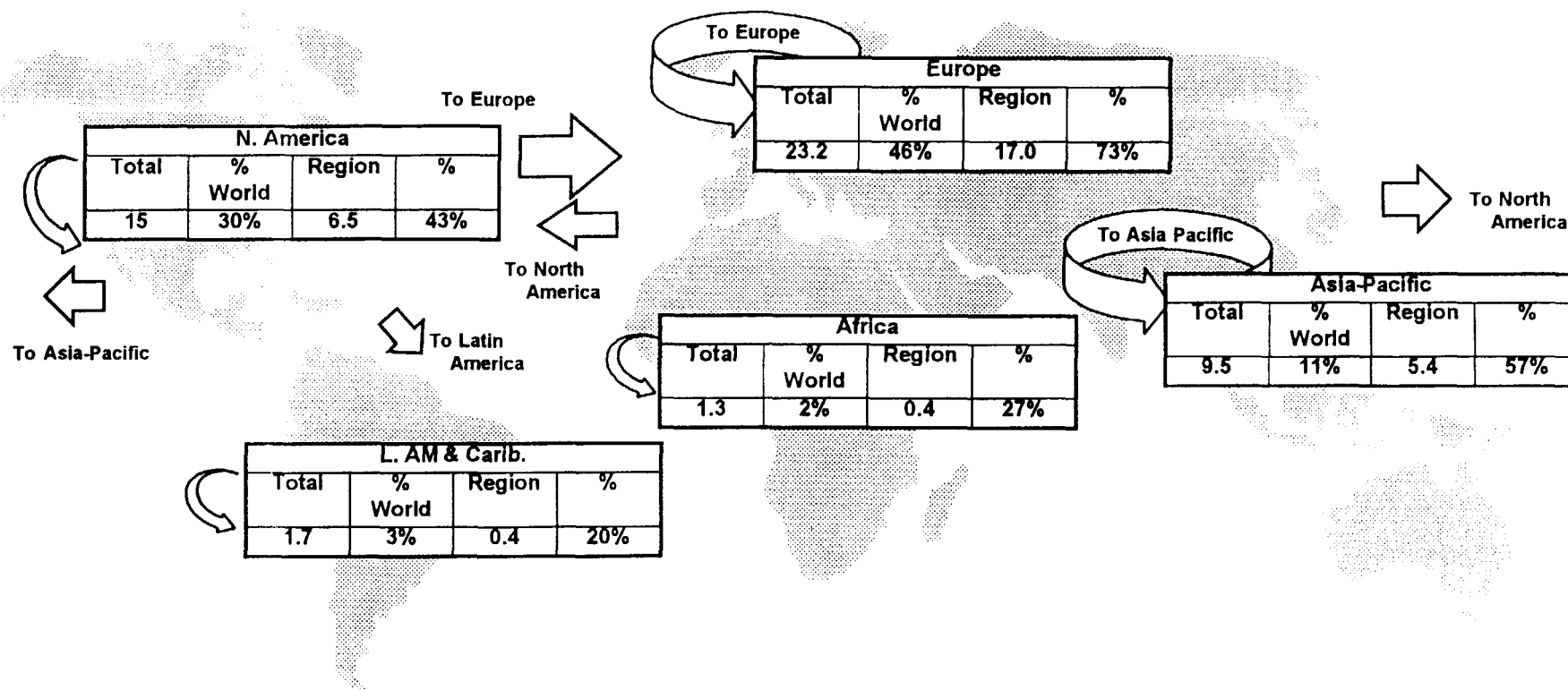


# Value Erosion in the U.S. Industry: 2000 with Asymmetrical Access



# Originating International Minutes

Billions of minutes, 1994

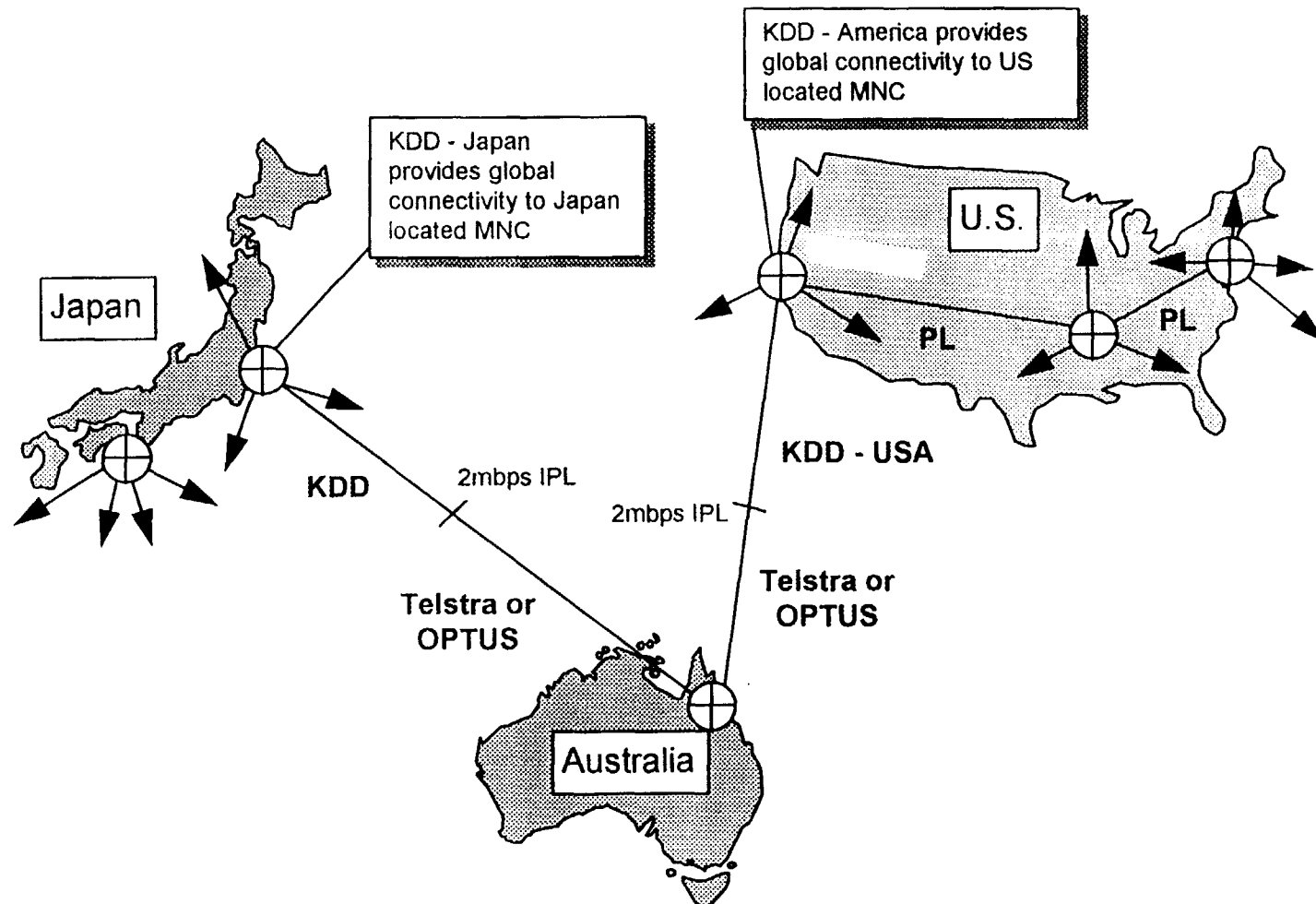


SOURCE: DOT

**Even if regulatory prohibition against serving the home market created an impediment to the strategic intent of the new entrants, they have many viable means to meet their customer's needs**

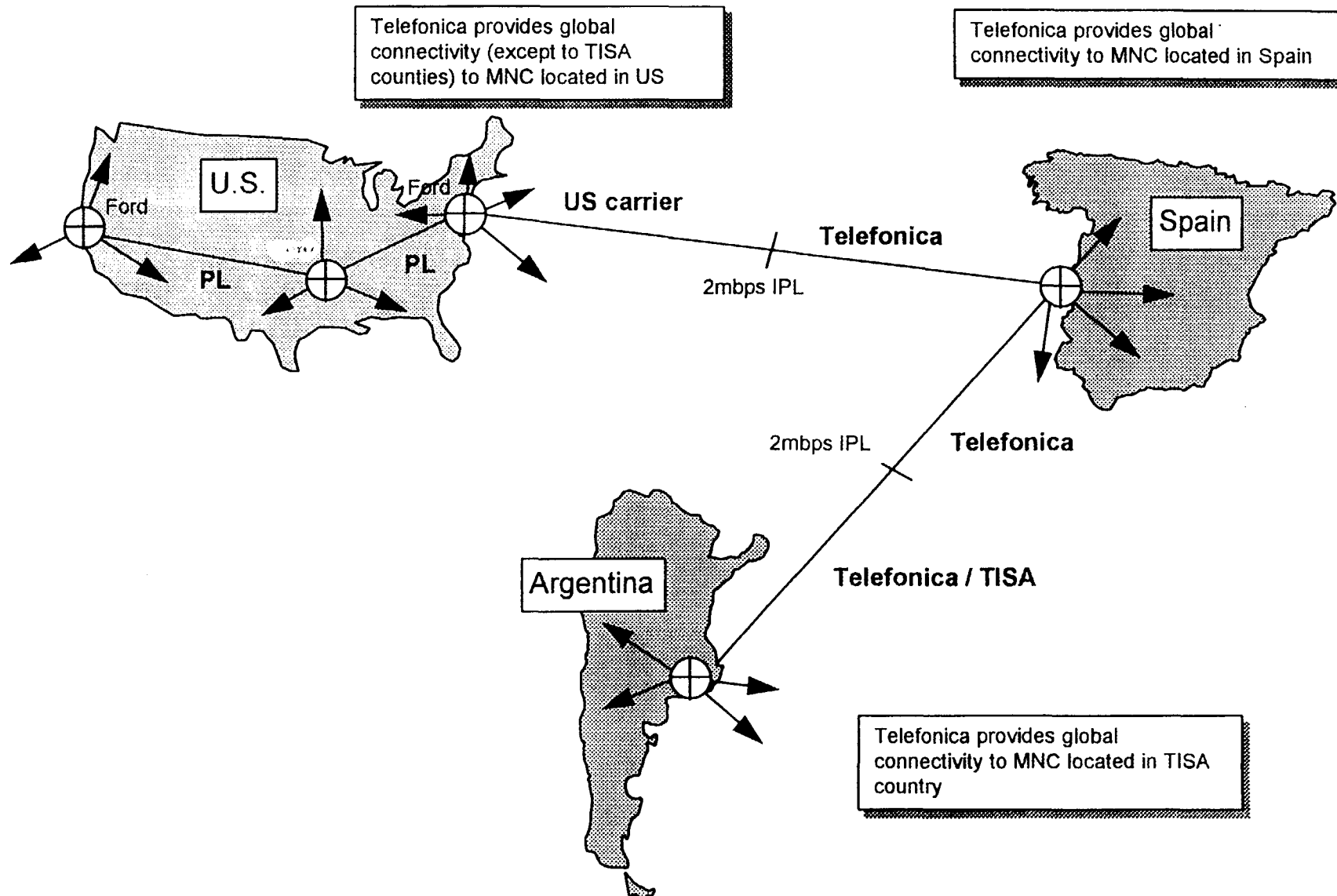
- Private line service
- Partnerships / business affiliations with other carriers
- Refile

## Private Line Provisioning Through Third Country

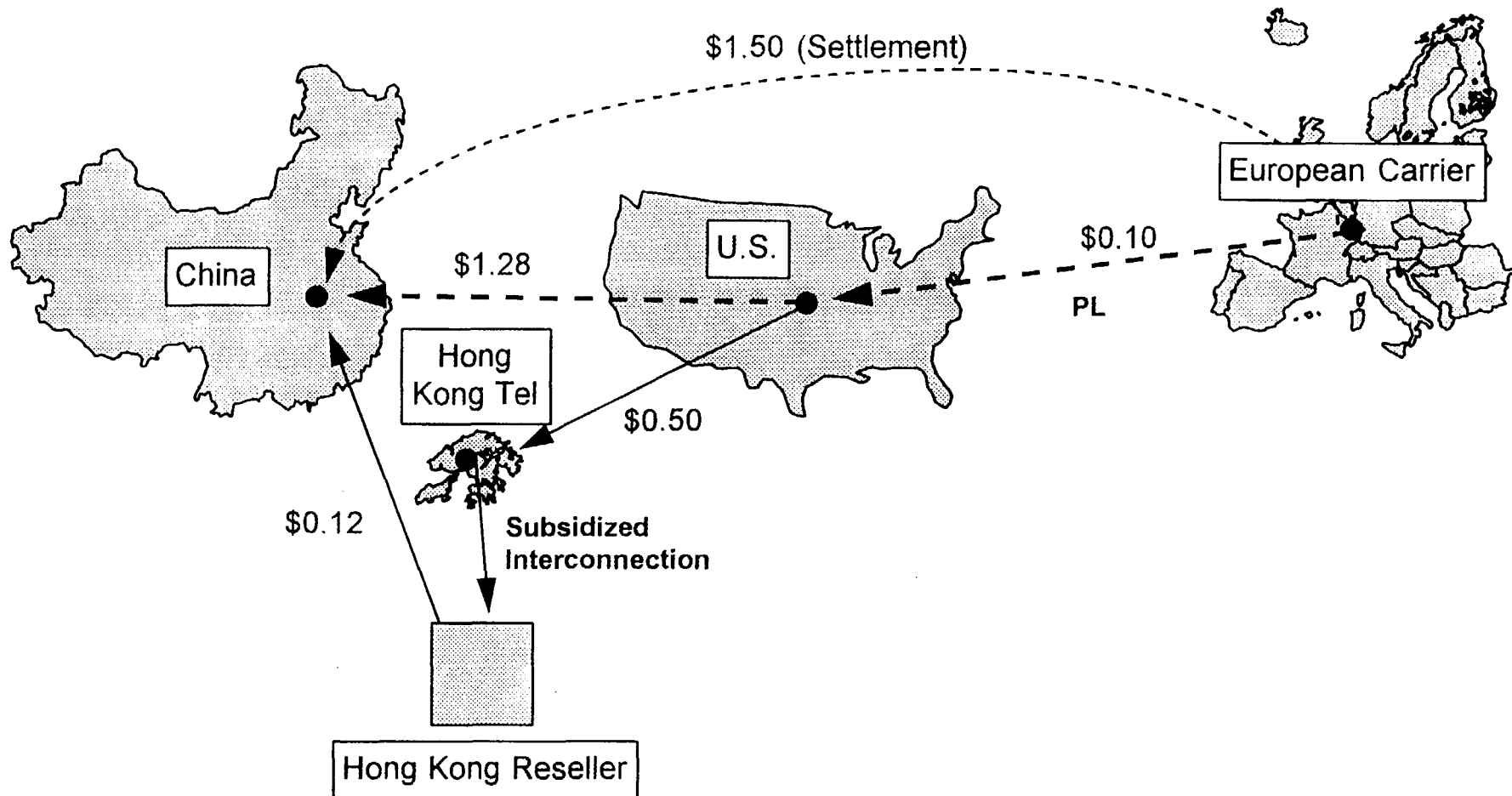




## Home country and subsidiary provisioning through domestic carrier private line and refile to third country



## Carriers using refile provisioning can mask traffic routing and enjoy significant economic advantages



## Threat of the uneven playing field

Market dynamics are encouraging US carriers to bid down prices to gain return traffic

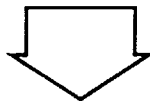
- RBOC entry into international services will increase the pressure, ultimately leading to cost-based bidding for termination

Foreign carriers will exploit this, while maintaining high cost to terminate in their market

- Even carriers in “open” markets have made limited progress in lowering settlements (e.g., BT, Entel-Chile)

Foreign carriers will thus possess multiple advantages in the US market

- Ability to cross subsidize US based services through monopoly profits in home market
- Ability to meet their MNC needs and US MNC needs more effectively
- Ability to exploit low cost access in the US market



Foreign carriers likely to force US market onto an uneven playing field